

# S.G.A. Election ...Vote Today



## The Maroon Tiger

"The Voice Of Freedom"



Vol. 82 No. 6

Morehouse College Atlanta, Ga.

April 1, 1981

### "Is Morehouse Security Adequate?"



Jeff Chapman

**FOR THE SEASON** - Jeff Chapman, sophomore from Philadelphia Pennsylvania will be the new catcher for the Maroon Tigers Baseball Team. Mr. Chapman is a Business major who hopes to become an independent business man. Jeff believes the discipline of the Baseball Team to be a positive influence on his college studies.

### Shulman Addresses Business Association

Atlanta Mayoral candidate Warren S. Shulman told the Buckhead Business Association today he believes "we can bring new industry into Atlanta. I believe we can put together a combination of people from the private sector and the public sector and go after specific industry. We're not going to be able to bring in high manufacturing industry into Atlanta. We can bring in high manufacturing industry into Atlanta. We can bring in high technology and service oriented businesses that Atlanta is known for. We've been told we have a mismatch between our labor force and this new type of industry that we can bring in -- and perhaps we do -- but maybe we ought to be using some of those federal funds the city receives to train people to

upgrade their skills so they can match with the new industry we're going to be able to bring in." Shulman views his plan as a long term solution to unemployment rather than the short term political answer so often offered by officials.

Shulman believes in a "business-like, planned approach to the management of the city's affairs." He told the Buckhead Business Association he would set "a department wide goal of reducing expenditures by 10 percent" as soon as he was inaugurated as Mayor of Atlanta. Each succeeding year of his term he "would reduce expenditures by 5 percent." He told BBA that he had found during his experience in government that 10 percent across the board cut made his office more efficient.

By Wayne Cummings

On Dec. 11, 1980 at approximately 2:00 a.m. a man was discovered sleeping in the restroom on the second floor of Hubert Hall. The man in question was found by Eric Wagner, a second floor resident. Feeling that this was a situation which warranted the assistance of security, a call for aid was placed. After an unsuccessful attempt to make contact with someone from the Morehouse Security Force, a call was then made to the Atlanta University Security Force. Initially, the caller was told that A.U. Sec. could not respond to the call due to the fact that Morehouse College has its own internal security. A second call was then made to Morehouse Security, in which no contact was made. At this point Dan Jones, a second floor R.A., walked over to the security office in order to inform them of the problem. Again he was unsuccessful at making contact.

Special News Analysis

Having received a second call, the Atl. Univ. Sec. officials on duty opted to respond to the situation out of a concern that the man in question might prove dangerous. In conjunction with the Atlanta Police Dept., an arrest for trespassing was later made and the man was escorted to jail. Morehouse Security arrived approximately two hours and thirty minutes after the initial call for aid had been made. The responding officer informed those who were involved that there was a shortage of manpower that night and they would be more alert in the future.

Two days later the president of the freshman class, Johnathan Phillips was robbed at gunpoint. This act was also committed on the second floor of Hubert Hall. The incident, as relayed to me began when a man came to Mr. Phillips' room offering to sell him marijuana. After a brief exchange outside of the room, the man then

entered Mr. Phillips' room requesting that he be allowed to "roll his stash". Before it was over, the man stole what amounted to approximately \$350.00 worth of materials from Mr. Phillips' room.

Once the man left, Mr. Phillips placed a call to Morehouse Security, which, he says, responded immediately. Security was, however, unable to apprehend the criminal.

The following week, another robbery took place on the first floor of Mays Hall. According to Richard (Rick) Foster, first floor R.A., the incident involved three Morehouse students, one of whom, Oniel Swanson, received a blow to the head during the course of the crime and was later taken to the hospital as a result.

In this case the suspect was not apprehended, although security's response was deemed prompt.

At the present time the Morehouse Security Force consists of ten people, nine men and one woman. Security is on duty twenty-four hours a day, with one to four people on duty at all times. This number may increase, however, when special events are taking place. The main purpose of Morehouse Security, as stated by Jeff Whitley, co-ordinator of internal security for Morehouse Campus, "is to make sure that the campus is safe for all campus personnel as well as for the students and to protect campus property."

### CEBA Awards

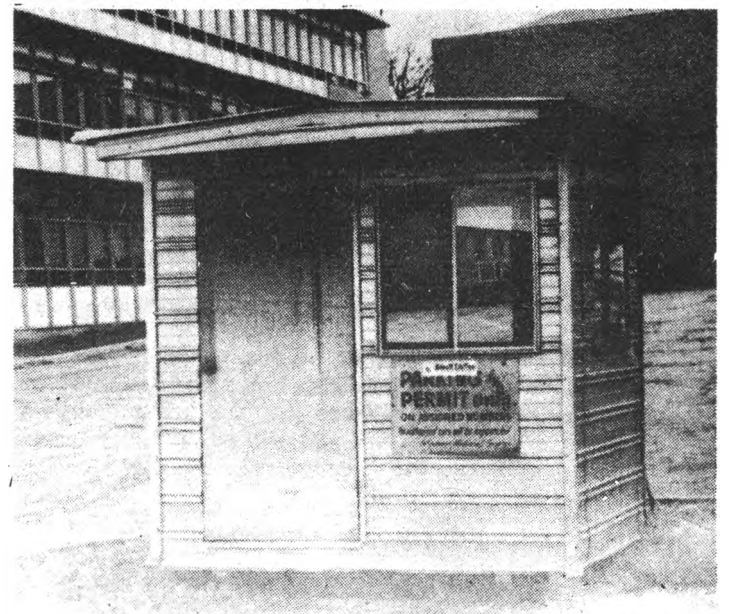
The "CEBA Awards" program, established in 1978 to help narrow the communications gap between the business community and the Black consumer, has named two prominent business leaders as co-chairmen of the 1981 competition.

They are William E. Phillips, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Ogilvy & Mather, Inc., U.S.A., a leading advertising agency, and Percy E. Sutton, former President of the Borough of Manhattan in New York City, who is now Board Chairman and Treasurer of Inner City Broadcasting Corporation.

The "CEBA" (Communications Excellence to Black Audiences) Awards are presented annually by The World Institute of Black Communications, founded in 1978 as a non-profit corporation by the National Black Network (NBN).

According to Eugene D. Jackson, NBN President, there will be awards this year in 36 categories. The World Institute will begin to accept entries in

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# The Maroon Tiger

"The Voice Of Freedom"

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Morehouse College

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## Our View...

There is no room for argument when we say that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. has touched all of our lives, in one way or another. There is no doubt in anyone's mind why he was killed. However, every so often in the continuing struggle for our freedom, Black people have to sit down and realistically assess the value of the legacy left behind -- and be able to grow and prosper out of that legacy. We must begin to ask ourselves some serious questions about the path we have followed for thirteen years since the death of Dr. King, and how we got on this path.

There is an old saying that states, "He who controls your leaders, controls you." White America legitimized Martin Luther King, Jr., allowed Martin Luther King to become the spokesperson for Blacks in America, and it was white America who took him away. Yes, there were minor concessions made to Blacks during his reign as 'King of Black America,' but who is to say that these concessions wouldn't have been made anyway, considering that Blacks have been fighting for justice and equality even before the end of slavery?

Dr. King was used as a pacifier to quell the ever increasing tensions of Black America. His non-violent philosophy may have been good for Ghandi in India, but to take an idea out of its historical setting and to try and apply it to a people with an entirely different historical make-up can be detrimental.

Dr. King believed that "peaceful integration would solve the problems of the Black race, and solved this ideology. Why didn't he see that the American Indians were the original owners of this land, and were much closer racially to white people than even the average mulatto, and yet he was never allowed to integrate into America. And even though

there has been pro-integration publicity throughout the mass media for a number of years, today we still find that the masses of Black people are not fighting for integration, and the majority of white folks don't want it. If self-determination had half of the amount of publicity (with accurate reporting) that the "civil rights" have been given, then those members of the race who honestly desire a solution for common problems would look in terms of making Africa into a natural base of eternal Black security!

The bottom line is that the masses of Black people will never be successfully integrated into the mainstream of America. Abraham Lincoln knew this, and stated his position clearly on several different occasions. He said that, "Nature, habit and opinion have drawn indelible lines that will forever restrict the two races from living equally free in the same society."

With this in mind, we have to begin to question the time and energy used each year to keep King's Dream alive. We can't forget that King's dream would have been different at the time of his death. He was, in fact, just coming to the realization that it was going to take more than "civil rights," more than "marching in the street," more than a "Dream," to get Black people free. It was because of this realization that he was killed. If he had been allowed to live, maybe he could have actualized this new found understanding, and maybe he would have been truly, without question, more representative of the feelings of Blacks in America, the traditional factors necessary before you are elevated to the position of leader. This is not say that Dr. King wasn't a good man -- he was. But in reality, he was just a man, and it doesn't make sense to worship his memory instead of trying to make his new-found dream come alive.

All editorials which appear in this space are the expressed views of the editorial board which consist of students who are appointed by the editor. Anyone wishing to respond to this editorial or any other article on this page are asked to address their concerns to: The Editor

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## Our most precious resource

By Julian Bond

*A black child still lacks a fair chance to live, learn, thrive and contribute in America.*

So asserts the Children's Defense Fund, a Washington-based advocacy group, in a new report titled "Portrait of Inequality: Black and White Children in America." Here are some of its findings:

— Millions of black children do not receive even minimal health care. As a result, they die needlessly or develop lifelong handicaps that could have been prevented.

— Blacks are twice as likely as whites to die in their first year of life, twice as likely to drop out of school and three times as likely to be unemployed as adults.

— One out of every two black children is born in poverty. One in four lives in substandard housing, one in three has never seen a dentist and one in seven lacks a regular source of health care. Two out of five of those who live in central cities are not immunized against polio.

This pathology is compounded by the common but mistaken assumption that the gap between white America and black America was closed during the 1960s and 1970s.

"Millions of black children were left behind when the progress began in the 1960s and leveled off or declined in the '70s," says Marian Wright Edelman, president of the Children's Defense Fund. "Unless immediate, targeted action is taken to meet black children's needs, we will risk creating a permanent underclass in the next generation."

"This is not only unfair to the children but costly and dangerous for every American."

Why don't these statistics provoke more outrage? Why did the media lose interest in the fund's report just one day after its release?

America's preoccupation with the purse — rather than with the person — accounts for some of the disinterest.

And part of it stems from children's impotence. They have no power. They don't vote; if they are poor, their parents probably don't vote either.

Carl Holman, president of the National Urban Coalition, attributes the neglect of black children to white indifference "based in part on ignorance or black apathy or failing energy or declining hope."

"Blacks must be reminded that if we don't care for our own children, why would anyone else," says Holman. "Go back in history and see that what blacks accomplished we did for ourselves. We cannot expect government and schools to do what we will not do."

Mrs. Edelman shares this belief that black America can be its own worst enemy. "We need to take responsibility for our own," she says.

"The mood of white America is more sympathetic to self-help than to an appeal to conscience," agrees Holman. "The tendency now is away from a national focus and toward 'doing it at home.'"

In the belief that the most work needs to be done at the local level, the Children's Defense Fund report lists a series of simple but effective methods by which civil-rights groups, churches, PTAs and individuals can monitor the success of programs for children and protect those programs currently under attack.

Appropriately to the Reagan era, Mrs. Edelman asserts that her proposals can actually save money over the long run. That is because the success of existing programs may well prevent the development of new problems requiring costlier solutions.

"Portrait of Inequality" is more than a research blockbuster. It is an action plan for saving black America's most precious resource — our children.

(NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE ASSN.)

### LETTER TO THE EDITOR:

## Craig Marberry Responds To Ebony Article

I am responding in part to the article in Ebony magazine by Chris Benson "Do Black Women Set Their Standards For Marriages Too High?" (Jan. '81). The greater question addressed herein, however, is whether these described standards should be standards at all -- for both Black women and Black men.

As a student in the Atlanta University Center, I take a special interest in the apparent misguided values of some of the women at neighboring Spelman College, who were repeatedly quoted throughout the article. (Might I add that Spelman, now entering its second century of operation, has gained too many laudable distinctions to be described in Ebony as "the school that Black women attended to meet men from neighboring Morehouse College.") At the same time, however, I realize that these misguided values are not

exclusive to females, as the Ebony article irresponsibly suggests.

I was disturbed by the Spelmanites' responses that reduced a mate to a hunk of flesh garnished with the niceties of materialism and prestige. This is indeed a value system based not on character, not on substance, but on 'things' and the appearance of 'things.'

However, I was also disturbed by the remarks of T.C. -- the bus company supervisor interviewed in the article -- who exemplifies the fact that these poor values are not exclusive to Black women. The author describes T.C. as being sensitive to others, intelligent, and socially flexible. T.C., on the otherhand, lists his nice car, his good money, and his house as the basis of his attractiveness.

Indeed, the issue of misguided values is larger than

### "Peace Corps Helped Me Reassess My Priorities"

.... "Peace Corps helped me as a person -- helped me reassess my value structure," said Joan Tarpley Winn of Dallas, Texas. Ms. Winn, who served as one of the nation's first elected black women judges, in the 191st District Court of Dallas County from 1978 to 1980, commented on her Peace Corps volunteer service in Nigeria during an interview in Washington, D.C.

.... Ms. Winn, who currently runs her own political consulting-real estate development firm in Dallas, was in the nation's capital for a meeting of the Peace Corps Advisory Council, of which she is an appointed member.

.... "I taught at an all-male teacher training college in an Islamic area of Nigeria," recalled Winn. "During the evenings I spent a lot of time reading by kerosene lamp or simply gazing at the stars," she said. "I had time to reassess my value structure."

.... "When one lives in a country where life goes on at a much slower pace," Winn continued, "and where the people take time to enjoy nature in its most basic sense, one grows to determine that typically western notions of what's important -- big cars, big houses, the luxuries we strive so hard to get -- are not of great value."

.... Winn noted that as a result of her Peace Corps experience, she began to "really question whether we are the 'developed' nation or whether some countries that don't have the industrial technology we have are not perhaps better 'developed.'"

both Spelman students and Black women. And, moreover, this issue goes far beyond the question of standards of marriage because it affects all of us -- male and female -- all of the time.

Because our values are rooted in illusory status ranking that says that sensitivity is subordinate to position, we believe that a 'laborer' is a failure and a 'professional' is a success -- regardless to their degree of humanity, commitment to our race, etc. Dr. Richard Tyson hit the crux of the problem when he said that we should abandon the white criteria of excellence.

Not the economy, not Black-on-Black crime, not racism but assimilation is the greatest threat to Blacks, to African-Americans who are slowly becoming more 'American' than we are remaining 'African.'



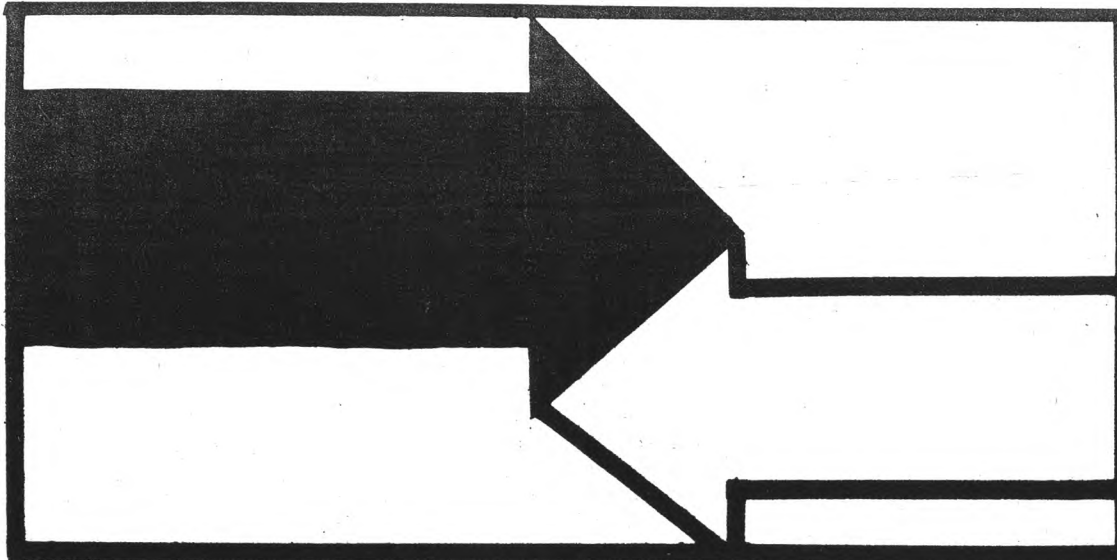
# The KKK

## Counter-Point

By Rev. Kenneth Flowers

Recently some of the elected student leaders (S.G.A. Presidents, Class Presidents, and Fraternity-Sorority Presidents) of the Atlanta University Center met to discuss the February 26th scheduled debate between the former Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, David Duke and the National Black Student Association's Minister of Education, Columbus Keepler.

As National 2nd Vice President of the National Black Christian Student Leadership Consultation (NBCSLC), which is a newly organized National Student Movement, I support Clark College President, Dr. Elias Blake, and Clark S.G.A. President, Yolanda Thompson, in their decision not to let this debate take place on college grounds. I feel this decision is in the best interest of black students in particular, and black people in general. I also want it to be known that I am by no means trying to disunify the students of the A.U. Center nor appear negative towards my black brothers and sisters of the N.B.S.A. I feel that N.B.S.A. has a legitimate concern towards the apathetic attitudes of the students of the A.U. Center. I, however, believe that to bring in, and also pay in the amount of \$800.00 honorarium, to David



Duke (a man who stands for hatred and violence against black people and represents the annihilation of black families and the black race) is not the way to "awaken" the students of the A.U. Center.

Hostility towards the Klan and the explosive tension mounting because of the 19 murdered and missing children is an important factor in my decision not to support the debate. Also, whenever a debate takes place, one recognizes the opposition's views and thus debates to see if one has any validity to one's statements. We already know that there is no validity to the Klan's statements! Because we know that the Klan and persons

of the "David Duke caliber" represent-- the physical destruction of the black race--we therefore know that there is nothing which to debate. I do not want anyone thinking that blacks are supporting the Klan by giving them "temporary employment" in the A.U. Center. I am also aware that David Duke and the Klan (and also his new group the National Association for the Advancement of white people) will never change their animosity towards blacks. But I also refuse to own terror and violent tactics which we as a people detest.

Therefore, I believe our alternative to a debate with David Duke (which brings with

it negativism and a deplorable reputation for us as black students in the eyes of Black America and other black students) should be a nonviolent, positive one. Violence and extreme radicalism are two forces which must not become a part of our lives, for if they do, then we have no real argument against other violent and terrorist groups of our nation. But my plea to the Student Body of the A.U. Center is to join the National Black Christian Student Leadership Consultation (NBCSLC), which is a new National Student Movement designed to train and develop black students to become the leaders of Black America.

NBCSLC has its annual Consultation in October at Morehouse College and also various regional conferences throughout the year. It is also the student arm to the National Black Youth Network-- a new nationwide Congressional Network established by Congressman Walter Fauntroy (D-D.C.) and the Congressional Black Caucus. Once this network is fully implemented, approximately 100 members of Congress who owe their victories to the margin of votes that their black constituents give them, will be held accountable by blacks for any decision they make affecting black people. Thus the impact of black youth upon National Policy judgements would be tremendous, for "Politics of Numbers" is the key for positive political, social, and economic change in the United States.

The purpose of the Network is to develop an "Action Alert Communications Network" in Congressional districts across the nation, and to serve as a mechanism through which black youth concerns and issues can be voiced and recognized.

As A.U. Center Student Leaders, our goal for Black History Month should be to have 100 percent of the students become members of the NBCSLC and the National Black Youth Network--

## Point

Editor's Note:

Dean Lawrence Carter was asked to write a counter-position to this issue but declined to do so. We feel that all ideas must be expressed and therefore will

present Mr. Love's article that the student body will continuously be kept informed on current issues which confront us.

By Charles Love  
Staff Reporter

....There has been a considerable amount of propaganda floating around the Atlanta University Center concerning the invitation of the "Klan" to our "turf".

....The event I'm talking about is a scheduled debate between Mr. Columbus Keepler and Mr. David Duke, originally planned for February 26th, 1981, in Davage Auditorium, on the Clark College Campus.

....First of all, a quick history of the debaters is necessary to fully understand the purpose of this affair. Mr. Columbus Keepler, a native Atlantan, is a bona fide scholar in the area of education, philosophy, religion, and history. Mr. Keepler has studied at Jackson State University and the University of Illinois, receiving various degrees including a degree in law. Mr. Keepler has not been legitimized by White America as a spokesperson for Black people --meaning he owes no allegiance to White America. Mr. Keepler is a man of principles, guided only by the love he has for his people. With that in mind, the National Black

Students' Association are proud to have Mr. Keepler represent the sentiments of BLACK PEOPLE ON THIS OCCASION.

....David Duke, President of the National Association for the Advancement of White People (NAAWP), according to Washington Speakers' Report, "...is probably the most controversial and at the same time interest raising speaker on the college tour. The former KKK "Grand Wizard" is packing in the audiences from Maine to California. Most colleges have heard a battery of black revolutionaries and leftist leaders, but Mr. Duke seems to be the only far right speaker of the intelligence and speaking ability to mark the college circuit, and whether or not he or his ideas are agreed with, there is no doubt that students do want to hear them. A fascinating speaker".

....Obviously, when the Washington speakers Report mentions "Here is no doubt that students do want to hear him," they are referring to the majority of students in this country who are white. That is

not to say that Black students don't want to hear Mr. Duke, many do. The fact of the matter is that all Black students need to hear him, for a number of compelling reasons

It is the position of the National Black Students' Association that Mr. Duke not only represents the KKK and the NAAWP, but all of white America, from Ronald Reagan to Richard Nixon to your average everyday Klansmen on the street. David Duke's views and aims and objectives are synonymous with the views and aims and objectives of this country, and it's about time for Blacks to stand up and denounce this white supremacist legally, for what it is - a nation of hypocritical-psychopathic killers.

Dr. Chancellor Williams, in his much needed book, "The Destruction of Black Civilization" concluded his research by stating: "The whites are the implacable foe, the traditional and everlasting enemy of the Blacks. The compelling reason for publicly putting this declaration in its historical context is made clear: The necessary re-education of Blacks and a possible solution of racial crisis can begin, strangely enough, only when Blacks fully realize this central fact in their lives. The White man is their bitter enemy. For this is not the ranting of wild-eyed militancy, but the calm

and unmistakable verdict of several thousand years of documented history."

The purpose of this debate is crystallizing. The necessary re-education of Blacks, and a possible solution to this racial crisis. The topic to be debated is a simple one --Enemies: The Clash of Races: "Can Blacks and Whites Live Together?"

This debate will be set in an intellectual environment, with panelists and scholars on hand to support or refute any information put forth by the participants.

This debate is completely within the realms of "Academic Freedom", a "Free Exchange of Ideas", completely within the realm of "Student rights", "free speech", and "Freedom of Expression" as guaranteed by the Constitution and recognized by the courts. According to the Supreme Court decision of 1969 on Tinker Vs. Des Moines Independent Community School District, in the absence of a specific showing of constitutionally valid reasons to regulate their speech, students are entitled to freedom of expression of their views. By "constitutionally valid reasons", the Supreme Court said it meant things such as the need to stop disruption and interference with school activities and educational pursuits.

In no way does this debate interfere with "school activities", and in no way does this debate interfere with

"educational pursuits"; that is one of the major reasons for having this debate,-- "educational pursuits".

There are some who insist that we should not dignify the "Klan" by bringing him to the best we've got", or, an "element of us would be tremendously upset", and that "we couldn't control it". Let us not be so naive as to suggest that we are legitimizing the Klan --they are already a legitimate force. Knowing full well we have to deal with them, and knowing full well that we are not equipped or organized at this time to deal with them physically, we must whip them mentally with the truth. To suggest that we would get upset by something Mr. Duke says speaks of our own insecurities, and to suggest we could not control it is a slap in the face to the Black Intellectual Community, where this debate is supposed to be held. We must "Chastize" the administration of Clark College for going back on its word and preventing the NBSA from having it in Davage Auditorium.

The NBSA's major objective is to "clear the air" that has clouded their efforts to make this debate a success. Hopefully we have done just that. Now, let's come together in a unified fashion and support the effort to bring this debate to the surface. It will be an experience we all can "Learn from", and that's why we're here, to LEARN!

# Ann Watts Named Teacher Of The Year

....Since Professor Anne Watts of the English Department has received the college-wide Outstanding Teaching Award for the past two years, one expects to find her a valuable source of insight into successful teaching

methods and strategies. She herself disclaims any special expertise and describes herself as, perhaps, one among many good teachers at Morehouse, conceding no more than that she does "excellent teaching on some days." Her attitude

toward the awards is that they have inspired in her a feeling of humility and a determination to work harder, as she puts it, "to come nearer deserving the distinction." What she does not say, but reveals indirectly in discussing her teaching at Morehouse, is that from the beginning, she, all along, has been trying very hard and very effectively to provide the best possible context for learning in her classrooms.

Mrs. Watts makes clear that the students are not the only ones who learn. She describes her methods as being traditional, but she is at the same time alert to how well particular strategies work and to the possibility of refining and improving them. Clearly, she will never be satisfied with mere conventional wisdom. One central concern is with helping students become more involved and interested in their work. For example, rather than rely on the time-honored institution of oral reports, she organizes a highly structured group discussion, revolving around specific issues to be considered and questions to be answered, an exercise that calls for challenging research on the part of each student. Recently, for a unit on the writings of the Chinese philosopher Confucius, members of her class went into Atlanta public schools to interview teachers about their methods and problems. The aim was to determine whether the Confucian idea of education was being applied to any extent, to measure what is actually happening against the concepts the students had been learning about, and to discover whether Confucius has helpful insights to offer modern education. This activity, she feels, represents her continuing effort to show students what significance their assignments have for them, to involve them actively with the material they are expected to learn.

Her success is related also to her feelings about Morehouse students. The enthusiasm for teaching derives in part from an appreciation of her students. She sees the young men as "some of the most delightful to work with" that she has encountered in her teaching career. She takes a realistic view, of course, and notes that she has caught on to the schemes of a few who "kill off their grandmothers" and so forth to avoid or postpone class responsibilities. Nevertheless, she finds most of them very receptive to learning and finds satisfaction in her teaching here for that reason. She reports: "I really feel good after a day when I feel I have connected with the students."

Mrs. Watts' objectives in teaching, along with helping each student understand the relevance of what he must learn to issues he can understand, include encouraging him to take pride in his work, just as she herself has every right to take pride in hers.

## The Missing Children

By Dewayne Byrdson

While sitting here thinking about how grieved the parents must feel about their child who has been murdered or who is missing. I know the thought has entered into their minds, "why did this have to happen to me," or rather "where were you Lord when my child was in the arms of that person or persons who took my child's life for no reason, where were you?"

One must first come to the realization that God is everywhere; he sees all, and know all there is to know. Also man sometimes loses his mind to evil ways, and he sometimes doesn't want to turn around.

But why does God allow this to happen? God, first of all gives man the free will to do as he pleases, but eventually, God

will punish that person for their wrong doing; for there is a evil side and a good side and maybe, just maybe this person or persons have chosen the wrong side.

But just to analyze the situation that we here in the Atlanta community are faced with, God knows what is happening, and maybe God wants to get our attention and open our eyes to reality.

Just responding to the situation someone will react to this in a negative way and say if God is all that He says He is, then where is He now when we need him most! God is not going to continue to let this happen. He knows more about this whole ordeal than we do as a whole but we as a whole (Atlanta) have to continue to hold on and keep the faith, because God knows and he has not forgotten us!

## CEBA Awards Cont.

and individuals in the communications field, will be judged during the summer by some 100 top executives from throughout the nation. The awards will be presented at a gala dinner on October 22, 1981, at the New York Hilton hotel.

Mr. Phillips, who joined Ogilvy & Mather in 1959, became President of the agency in 1975, and Chairman and Chief Executive Officer three years later. He has supervised a number of major clients, including General Foods, and in 1971, spearheaded the Big Apple campaign created by the agency for New York City. Mr. Phillips is involved in a number of civic and communal endeavors. He is a director of the Police Athletic League; a trustee of Outward Bound; a trustee of Wells College, and is a former campaign chairman of the United Fund of Northern Westchester.

Mr. Sutton, who was Manhattan Borough President for nearly twelve years, is also President of Percy Sutton International, Inc., a New York holding company that is involved in domestic and international investment and trade, and is on the Board of Directors of the New York Board of Trade.

such fields as consumer print, radio, television, sales

promotion, merchandising, public relations, promotion, outdoor and transit advertising, the first week in March.

He was a founder and first co-chairman of the National Council of Black Elected Officials, out of which grew the present Joint Center for Political Studies in Washington, D.C., of which Mr. Sutton was also a founder.

Commenting on the "CEBA Awards", Mr. Jackson said that the program was instituted in 1978 as a "bold and innovative" effort designed to focus on those companies which actively pursued the patronage of the Black consumer. "Most people are not aware that more dollars are spent each year by Black consumers in the U.S. than are generated by the entire national product of Canada.

Despite its relatively brief history, the "CEBA" program has gained enormous acceptance in the communications fields as illustrated by the fact that entries have increased steadily since the project was inaugurated.

Last year, Mr. Jackson noted, the number of entries topped the 1,000 mark, "and we anticipate that a record number will be forthcoming for the 1981 competition."

## UPAS Formed At Morehouse

(UPAS) was chartered as an official organization on the Morehouse College Campus. This organization is under the auspices of the Urban Studies Department with Dr. Tobe Johnson and Mr. Isaac Lowe serving as advisors. The club's motto is "Fostering creative and humane use of knowledge in a technological world." The primary purpose of the Urban and Public Affairs Society is to:

1) Promote a cleaner, healthier, and more aesthetically pleasing campus environment and maintain a Campus Improvement Plan.

(2) Promote an understanding of Urban Planning and Public Management in the Atlanta University Center

3) Enhance the professional development of the Urban Studies majors and minors.

4) Become involved in the

improvement of the neighborhoods which surround the AUC.

Presently, the UPAS is open to all students who have an interest in the Social Sciences and Urban Affairs. The charter members are Dale Jones, Pres.; Cobbie Ransom, Treas.; Jeannene Sims, Sec.; Wendell Quick, Anthony Hubbard, Roanand Dancy, John Brown, Sonya Trimble, Gregory Thompson, Charlene Leasure, Michael Dennard, Andrew Hudson, Terrance Brown, and Willard Dennis. The Urban and Public Affairs Society invites all interested students to its meetings on the 1st Monday in every month in Wheeler Hall, room 328 at 6:30 p.m. If you would like to know more about Urban studies or UPAS, come to room 329 Wheeler Hall, or see one of the officers.



## WEBBS Hair Trims

106  
Sigma  
House

# Refugees Land In Miami

Haitian Boat People  
By David J. Dent

In April, 1980, 135 Haitians journeyed by boat from Haiti to Miami. For seven days of their two week voyage, they had no food or water. The boat had no bathroom facilities for the passengers. Over ten passengers died on the ship.

Since 1972, approximately 25,000 Haitians have traveled to the United States on boats with similar travel conditions. Often referred to as the "Black Boat People" or "Haitian Boat People," they pay a group of fraudulent smugglers anywhere from \$500-\$2,000 for a place on the boat. According to Haitian journalist Michelle Martesse, "...some of the boats do not even make it to the United States...in some cases they are taken to the Bahamas and dropped off by the smugglers thinking they are in the U.S." Profits for the smugglers usually exceed \$20,000 for one boat.

After enduring the horrid condition on the boat, the "Boat People," do not come to the U.S. for a vacation. They arrive on the shores of Miami seeking United States Citizenship.

Most of the "Black Boat People" are unemployed peasants from Northwest Haiti, who use their lifetime earnings or perhaps sell goods in the Haitian Marketplace to buy a seat on the boat. According to Haitian journalist Jaque Price, most of the "Boat People" do not speak English and have

never been to the United States prior to the boat voyage.

Haitian president Jean Claude Duvalier claims the "Boat People" leave Haiti for economic reasons. According to a Economic Trends report published by the United States Embassy in Haiti, "Haiti is the poorest country in the western hemisphere." Additionally, the report stated "Underemployment and unemployment are major problems...less than 20 percent of the population is literate...Technical, Mechanical and middle management skills are scarce." Haiti's annual per capita income is \$225.

Many Haitian citizens claim the political persecution of the lower class leads many Haitians to seek refuge to the United States. One Haitian who asked not to be identified says "the Haitian government will steal your land and throw you in jail if you complain." Michelle Montesse claims that political oppression and persecution is not usually administered by the central government, but by the local government.

Before the passage of the Refugee Act of 1980, the Haitians were classified by the Immigration Naturalization Service (INS) as economic refugees and they did not qualify for legal political refugee status. The laws which justified the denial of refugee status to Haitians date back to the cold war of the fifties. Generally these laws allow the INS to grant political asylum to refugees from Communist

countries.

After protest from many political, religious, and civil rights organizations, former President Jimmy Carter signed the Refugee Act of 1980 in June, 1980. The new act eliminates the Communist country preference and focuses on individual reasons why foreigners seek refuge. Preference is given to foreigners who leave their native country because of membership in a particular social group, race, religion, and nationality. Additionally, Carter announced in June 1980 that all Haitians entering the United States prior to June 19, 1980 would be granted political asylum.

Despite Duvalier's claim that Haitian refugees who have returned to Haiti, "have never been and will not be bothered upon returning to Haiti, where they will be free to reintegrate into Haitian society." Some Haitian refugees testified in U.S. hearings that they were fearful of returning to Haiti because of the punishment they will face for leaving. According to Time Magazine "...18 of the most influential reporters and editors were given one-way tickets to join other Haitian exiles in Miami and New York." Mostly radio journalists, they were ordered out of the country because of their annual reports on the government and "the steady emigration of starving boat people."

Duvalier has ordered Haitian civil and military officials to "search out and ex-

pose" the boat operation managers. However, one former boat agent who wished not to be identified claims that local officials are paid by the boat operations managers and captains to quell any possible revealing investigations of the boat business.

Duvalier also claimed in a

government press release to have ordered civil and military authorities in Haiti "to provide vigilance along the coastline" to counter the boat trips. Despite his supposed request or order, Haitians are steadily arriving on the shores of Miami seeking U. S. citizenship.

## Peyton Elected At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, ALA. - Ford Foundation executive Benjamin F. Payton will become the fifth president of historic Tuskegee Institute Aug. 1.

Payton, 48, will succeed Luther H. Foster, 68, who is retiring after 28 years as president of the college founded by Booker T. Washington.

Since 1972 Payton has been with the Ford Foundation where he serves as program officer and director of higher education and public policy.

He is a former president of Benedict College in Columbia, S.C., and previously was on the faculty of the community service project at Howard University in Washington.

Married and the father of two children, the new Tuskegee president received a bachelor's

degree from South Carolina State College, his bachelor of divinity degree from Harvard University, his master's from Columbia University and his doctorate from Yale University.

A unanimous choice of the Tuskegee trustees, Dr. Payton said "I am delighted to be elected the fifth president as it begins its second century of service."

"The tradition of excellence and public service launched by Dr. Booker T. Washington has been continued by all his successors."

"I take it as a great challenge, as well as a great honor, to join their distinguished company. I will do everything in my power to build on the extraordinary foundations that they have put in place."

## Give Peace A Chance

"I HAVE A  
BRIGHT FUTURE...  
PLEASE  
DON'T SPOIL IT..."

SAVE OUR CHILDREN



Charles Harris



SAVE THEM OR PERISH



# Herbie Hancock's "Mr. Hands"

By George Espy III

Since the "early years" with Miles Davis, Herbie Hancock has traveled a vast cycle of musical evolution and growth. His composition has varied from the high decibled progressive jazz-funk of the "Headhunters," "Thrust," and "Manchild" lps to the traditional jazz of "V.S.O.P." and "The Quintet" to the exquisite art of his live performances with Chick Corea to the dance music of "Feets Don't Fail Me Now" and "Monster."

Though often criticized for his more recent disco-oriented recordings, Hancock has maintained the rare quality of creativity and performance for which he has been so widely acclaimed. His latest lp "Mr. Hands," moves in yet another direction. It possesses a broader accessibility than most of his past music, yet does not fully compromise itself to today's disco culture. Hancock's striking, familiar musical personality is unmistakable on the new recording, while his presentation of ideas seems as fresh and open as if he had just begun.

"Spiraling Prism" launches side one of "Mr. Hands." The smooth, flowing texture of synthesizer here suggests an image of cruising in outer space. Ndugu Chanler and Byron Miller, the heat and bump behind George Duke during the best of his "non-commercial" years, create a thick grooving rhythm beneath the keyboards. The track, possessing an uncomplicated, likable character, moves softly from melody to transition to melody and finally fades into infinity.

"Calypso," the following piece, has a more traditional jazz feel. Ron Carter brushes latin tinged patterns on acoustic bass. Tony Williams adds sharp, powerful rhythm on drums. "Calypso," composed

with the skillful contrast of Hancock's fierce, straight ahead acoustic riffs and calmed bridges if native calypso percussion, allows an effective interfusion of skills and ideas among his explosive company of virtuoso players.

If there is any disco on "Mr. Hands," this third track of side one, "Just Around the Corner," is the place. Drummer Alphonse Mouzon, a phenomenal musician, pumps disco hard out of his instrument, yet, having a vast musical experience, is not confined to mechanical dance drumming. Bassist "Ready" Freddie Washington also on Patrice Rushen's "Patrice" lp in 1978, does the mainstream "thump" here. He is funk. Wah Wah Watson too is funk, clicking perpetual "Hamilton Bohannon rhythm" on guitar. Finally, Hancock is leader, guiding the groove of this track with squealing synthesizers, his familiar electric piano riffs and hot funky sizzles of keyboard in the final measures. It is amazing how "jazz" this song is.

Side two begins with "4 a.m." (A mellow early morning sound to be sure) and adds the bottomless bass of Jaco Pastorius to the rich array of sounds on the album. The keyboards here sound like guitars among other things. The softer textures are used during transitions, while the cool electric keyboard sound is used during the major movement of the track. Pastorius lays a tight, thickness on bass, growling in interaction with the drums beneath the keyboards. He seems to motivate the entire band.

The next track "Shiftless Shuffle," includes Harvey Mason on drums accompanying Hancock with the rest of the original headhunters. It appears at first to have more of a Tony Williams appeal than a Harvey

Mason one, however Mason makes a brilliant performance. Full of quick flashing passages, smooth percussion and hard constant rhythms, "Shiftless Shuffle," is a speed session for Herbie. Paul Jackson's fat, bass lines and Benny Maupin's exotic layers of tenor saxophone at the end, are truly reminiscent of the old Hancock and Headhunter's sound.

"Textures" is the final track of "Mr. Hands." It well represents the excellence and mastery of electronics that Hancock has developed to. He does all the instruments here. The soft flow of electronic color

and melody on top, blended with latin rhythms on keyboard and hum vocals through the vocoder, produce a mellow quality that is not approached by anything else on the album. The "Indian" string sound, similar to that used by Stevie Wonder on his "Journey Through the Secret Life of Plants" lp and the piano in Hancock's solo bridge toward the end of the track, were done with the Modified Apple II plus Microcomputer and piano. The slow, stroking synchronized drums were done with a Linn-Moffet Drum Synthesizer. "Textures," easily the most

interesting track of the album, is a musical as well as a technological achievement.

Thus, the giant remains a giant, amidst the slanted scrutiny of jazz purists. Herbie Hancock has produced another outstanding recording of his own, a new experience in his natural growth as an artist. "Mr. Hands" is not a classic album, but it is an impressive work by a "jazz" musician in 1980, a dubious year for such people. "Mr. Hands" is the latest album by Herbie Hancock, a great artist who uses his hands.

## "The Black Dyad"

# A Reflection Of Life



"You're not listening." "You're not communicating." "I'm trying." "I love you for trying." (From left to right) Michael Easterling, Sharon Hope, Khaliga Hassan, and LeRoi Shelton explore the universal problem of understanding on **THE BLACK DYAD**--an intriguing series of vignettes dramatizing Black male-female relationships.

"You're not listening." "You're not communicating." "I'm trying." "I love you for trying..." Couples struggle to understand each other on "The Black Dyad"--an intriguing series of vignettes dramatizing Black male-female relationships. This regional Emmy award winning special will air on WGTW Channel 8 at 9:30 p.m. on Friday, Apr. 3rd.

"Dyad," which is defined as "two individuals maintaining a sociologically significant relationship," is the key to this drama, which presents unresolved situations involving love, guilt, insecurity, rejection, and fidelity.

"The play was written out of a need to present Blacks in realistic situations," explains Dr. Mel Moore, who, along with co-author Evelyn Williams-More, first staged this compelling drama in 1975 in Cambridge, Massachusetts. But this reflection of life crosses all cultural boundaries and examines problems that are universal in scope: the differences between the male vs. female perspective in a relationship.

## Chuck Mangione

Grammy award winner Mangione recently added an Emmy to his growing list of awards. He received his Emmy for Music Composition-Direction as a result of his music used during the 1980 Winter Olympics.

His current album, "Fun and Games," which has been certified Gold, includes "Give It All You Got," written for the

1980 Winter Olympics.

For several years Olympics and other network sports coverage have featured Mangione's music. Most recently he and his Quartet appeared on the internationally televised closing ceremonies of the 1980 Winter Olympics at Lake Placid, New York.

Mangione, winner of innumerable awards including

two Grammys was tagged Male Jazz Artist of the Year by Rolling Stone readers' poll, New York Daily News and Record World. He was Billboard Pop Instrumentalist of the year and Cashbox named him Composer-Arranger of the Decade.

The Chuck Mangione concert in Atlanta is under the auspices of Gates Music Inc. (404-232-2490).

**GROUND BREAKING FOR OIC'S PHILADELPHIA HOUSING PROJECT.** A group of senior citizens and Rev. Leon H. Sullivan (third from left, in light-colored raincoat), chairman of OICs of America, and Rev. Bernard E. Witkowski (in dark overcoat), pastor of St. Ladislaus Polish Catholic Church, Philadelphia, clergy representative, take part in recent groundbreaking ceremonies marking the start of construction of a new \$8.3 million senior citizens housing complex in the Nicetown area of Northwest Philadelphia. OICs will own and manage the federally funded complex, which will be called Opportunities Tower. Mayor William Green of Philadelphia and local, state and federal dignitaries attended the ceremony.

# Community Spotlight

## Sweet Honey In Sister's Chapel

By George Espy III

As advertised in last week's AUC Digest, the all-female, ocapella Sweet Honey In the Rock, gave a free concert at 6 p.m. Sunday, in Spelman's Sister's Chapel.

The performance possessed a relaxed, cultural, socially

conscious atmosphere that is rarely experienced in musical entertainment these days. The audience, only scarcely representing AUC undergraduates, seemed full of grown up 60's, "Woodstock" people from the city. About

two-thirds of Sister's Chapel, balcony included, was filled.

Sweet Honey In the Rock, formed in 1973 in Washington, D.C., is composed of Evelyn Harris, Bernice Reagan, Carol Lynne Maillard, Louise Robinson and Patricia Johnson. It is convenient perhaps, to describe them as a "gospel" group, however blues, jazz and African influences are reflected in their music as well.

The concert began as the five women, scattered to various stations amidst the audience, marched gracefully on to the stage, singing, robed in dark aqua, rust, red, green and blue costumes. The first two numbers, "Echoes from the Past" and "Tis the Ancestor's Breath," bore an African flavor, employing simple percussion and soft, slow chanting harmony. The latter included a notable use of synchronized, five-part puffs and hisses -- the

ancestor's breath.

At intervals, the spokeswoman, lead singer of the group, Bernice Reagan related the origin or meaning behind their material or casually spoke on blackness, a current social issue, philosophy or religion. Many of the songs performed by Sweet Honey in the Rock were traditional hymns gospel numbers, such as "This Little Light Of Mine." The five women possess a rich quality of harmony and voice range. The irresistible charm and spirituality of their music frequently moved the audience to join in with hand clapping and singing.

Perhaps, the most intriguing numbers performed by the group were those expressing a theme of social issue, life or philosophy. The first of these was "Fannie Lou Hayman," a song dedicated to its namesake, a mentor of Bernice

Reagan. Led by Ms. Reagan, a deep, powerful alto, the audience was encouraged to join in at the chorus line. "Your Children Art Not Your Children," whose lyrics are taken from the segment "On Children," in Kahlil Gibran's *The Prophet* and "Seven Day Kiss," a song-chant, at the beginning of which Evelyn Harris humorously relates her desire for a "seven day kiss," were two selections which delighted the audience with novelty and charm.

This concert lasted two hours with an intermission after the first hour. At the end of the performance the audience applauded Sweet Honey In the Rock on their feet. The group encored once, performing a slow, rhythmic, altered melody of "Amazing Grace." It made an appropriate conclusion to a uniquely entertaining performance.

## Summer Projects In Africa

....Operation Crossroads Africa, Inc., a non-profit organization focusing on international development and educational exchange, actively seeks faculty, professionals and students to participate in 8-week summer team projects in Africa. Projects will involve: medicine; nursing; health; community development; archaeology; architectural photography; sports and recreation; conservation and environmental management; alternative energy development; farming and agricultural development; animal husbandry and veterinarian work; reforestation in the Sahelian belt; working in game reserves; and tutorial

assistance and compensatory education.

Projects are sponsored jointly by Crossroads and various ministries of the different African countries often in conjunction with the United Nations. Each team will consist of about of about 10 Americans joined by an equal number of African specialists and students. Projects are located in rural communities, where participants gain an immediate personal sense of Africa that cannot be duplicated by academic courses.

the local contact person: Craig M. Marberry  
DuBois Hall-Rm. 317



Adam Troy of the Maroon Tigers Basketball team may have been absent in body from the court during the recent SIAC championship game, but he is seen here in spirit as he enjoys the game from the sidelines. Mrs. Troy is a junior at Morehouse College.

### TO KNOW YOU

To know me is to love me, possibly -  
To know me is to understand me; almost necessarily -  
To know me is to glimpse at me; occasionally -

To know me is to care how I feel; continuously.

Well how do you feel if  
You don't Love Me, don't understand  
Me, don't glimpse at me, and  
you don't care how I feel?  
You I don't Know Me.

Rickey P. Rawls  
"81"

### VISION

feel and free associate  
your thoughts  
into images  
ascending from shadows  
into suggestions into reality  
in your world.  
on this place that pins through  
infinity,  
to find forever  
and dream of the light  
shimmering through your soul  
when you reach eternity.

George Espy III

### YOU WILL DEFEAT STRESS: PART III

By Dr. Charles W. Faulkner

Although most people recognize the characteristics of stress, or, know when they are under stress, they are often unable to locate the causes. The interesting thing is that the causes of stress are so obvious and blend in so well with one's daily activities that they are frequently unrecognizable. The causes of stress are so much a part of our daily lives that one is often unable to function without stress.

This is the paradox: (1) Being beset by an uncomfortable and destructive condition that is so much a part of us, that is so common that our lives would be too distorted and confusing without it. Stress is a normal concomitant of one's efforts to be successful, and of his own relative self-image, be it positive or negative. Stress is a part of living and does not become a problem until it interferes with one's daily activities.

In my last column, I provided you with seven steps that you should use in your efforts to gain your victory over stress. Here are six more very effective ways of dealing with stress:

(15) Do not dwell on your shortcomings or weaknesses. Your weaknesses play only a minor part in your life. You have far more success in your life than failures. Dwell on your successes and strengths.

(16) Change your goals when necessary. Do not allow unreachable goals to hinder your advancement. Change them. Bring your goals down to size; to where you can reach them.

(17) Break the monotony of your life. Take a break from your job, drive home by a different route, shop at a different store of a change, find new friends and associates, enjoy an evening out on the town. Go to a movie even if you have to do it alone.

(18) Deal with one problem at a time. Do not allow the burden of problems to weigh you down all at once. Take them one at a time. Set aside a two-hour period each month to solve problems. Deal with the wealth of your problems only at this time. Enjoy your life the rest of the time.

(19) Learn to relax. Some people have been tense for so long that they feel abnormal without having something to worry about. Worry is itself a heavy burden that exacts a heavy price in emotional energy. Relaxation is a wonderful feeling. Relax by inhaling deeply, filling the lungs completely with air. Hold your breath as you slowly count to five. Then, exhale slowly. Repeat this exercise five times. Next, tighten the muscles in your legs. Hold the tightness for five seconds, then, relax them quickly. Next, tighten your stomach muscles. Hold the tightness for five seconds, then release them quickly. Do the same with your arms and shoulders, and with your neck muscles. Repeat these exercises often. Relax!

(20) Be healthy. A healthy body is far more capable of enduring the rigors of this stressful society than an unhealthy one. So, take care of yourself. Take vitamins. Don't eat junk foods. Eat the proper foods. Get some mild but regular exercise. Get up early in the morning. Don't sleep your life away.

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**Black Press**



# SPORTS

## Sports World Talk

By Learned Dees  
Sports Editor

When asked to name the strength, of the 1981 Morehouse Maroon Tiger basketball squad, veteran head coach Arthur McAfee, Jr. mentioned one thing -- the ability of the Maroon Tigers to play as a team.

Using this strength, McAfee used players in a variety of combinations to help the Tigers defeat inter-conference rivals Clark College 74-72.

Before an overflow crowd at the Vivian Henderson Sports Complex, the Maroon Tigers found themselves playing catch up basketball most, of the McAfee's. A late surge enabled the Tigers to come from behind and post their ninth victory of the season when Adam Troy sank a last second basket to lift the Tigers to a hard fought victory.

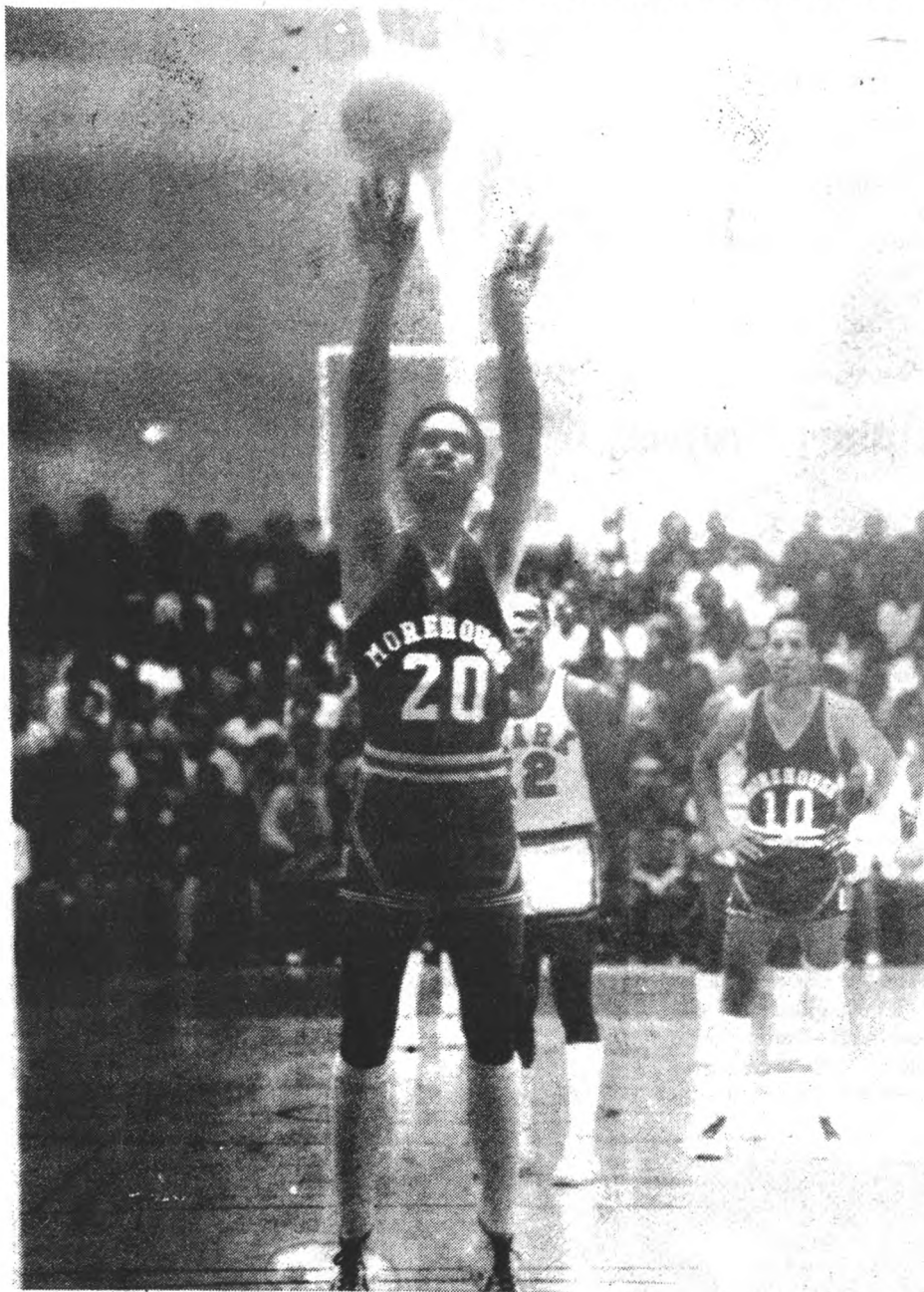
The credit for the victory, however must go to the entire Morehouse team as they showed poise in the stretch when things looked like they might be in favor of Clark.

Maroon Tiger captain and All-American candidate Karl Bell poured in 17 points and held panther high scorer Harvey Eddens to just 20 points. Duane Nelson added several big baskets during the second half

surge and finished with 18 points on the night.

John Freshley, David Grahm and Eric Taylor were also inserted into the ever changing line-up and they also contributed heavily to the second-half surge. Another key figure for the Tigers all night was Troy Kelley who chipped in 7 points and grabbed 5 rebounds.

The last 8 minutes of the game saw the lead change hands almost as many times as the basketball did and the score was knotted up at 68 all with 1:08 showing on the clock. Both teams added a basket and as time ran down the Clark College Panthers found themselves with the ball and .20 left to play. A long untimely shot by Clark with .10 still showing, banged off the front of the rim and Karl Bell came down with the rebound and quickly called time-out to plan for the last second shot. The ball was inbounded and Adam Troy brought the ball up the court and drove in for the winning basket with only .01 on the clock. Clark's last chance, an inbound pass with one second on the clock proved futile, and the fans poured onto the court to celebrate the upset victory.



Karl Bell, team captain and Adam Troy (in rear) of the Maroon Tigers.



Coach Arthur McAfee gets a congratulatory handshake from Dr. Hugh M. Gloster, president of Morehouse College. The occasion is the SIAC championship game at Morris Brown.



In a resolution presented by Rep. Tyrone Brooks, the Georgia House honored the Morehouse College Basketball team. Pictured left to right Seniors Duane Nelson and Karl Bell, Coach Arthur J. McAfee, Rep. Brooks, and speaker Pro-Tem Jack Connell.